

NOTES

1. A semicircular exposure of the Bay Fiord Formation straddles a major fault at a point located 700 m west of the head of Makinson Inlet. This exposure is probably a gravitational slide block transported in recent times from bedrock exposures of the same formation that outcrop uphill and in the same area to the west.
2. Shallow-marine carbonate buildups west of Vendom Fiord are included and mapped within the Cape Phillips Formation. These buildups are Early and Late Silurian (late Llandovery to Ludlow) in age and are correlatives of the upper Allen Bay, Cape Storm, and Douro formations. Most buildups appear to have been deposited in an off-shelf setting surrounded by deep-water graptolitic rocks. However, this interpretation is questionable in cases where the strata resting between the buildups and the Silurian carbonate platform sequence to the east are not exposed.
3. The Vendom Fiord Formation is a distinctive red-weathering unit comprising a wide variety of marine and nonmarine lithofacies. The unit is prominently exposed throughout the belt of faulted rocks situated east and southeast of Vendom Fiord. It has also been documented in the adjacent map areas both to the north and south. However, the Vendom Fiord Formation has not been recognized in its usual stratigraphic position between the Goose Fiord and Blue Fiord formations along the southern boundary of this map area. Its absence in this area may be due to facies change or removal by erosion beneath a sub-Blue Fiord disconformity.
4. The contact between the upper and lower members of the Blue Fiord Formation is marked by a recessive middle member consisting of tentaculitid-rich, thin-bedded limestone. In several areas around the head of Makinson Inlet, these medial beds of the Blue Fiord Formation are represented by a distinctive, red-weathering, siliciclastic, partly nonmarine facies. In many other areas along the eastern side of the map area, a disconformity at the base of the overlying Strathcona Fiord Formation cuts out the upper and medial members of the Blue Fiord Formation.
5. Outliers of the Eureka Sound Group, scattered throughout the map area, are dominated by dark coloured mudrocks, sandstone, and siltstone of the Mount Lawson Formation. The underlying Mount Bell Formation is a thin, possibly discontinuous, unit of white to yellowish orange sandstone that is currently recognized in several areas, including exposures north of Split Lake. Although the Mount Bell Formation may prove to be extensive and mappable on its own, there has been no attempt to delineate the full extent of this unit or the depositional relationship of these beds to the overlying Mount Lawson Formation.
6. Unconsolidated sand and gravel assignable to the Pliocene 'Braskeruds' beds are believed to underlie large areas of the Braskeruds Plain, part of which extends from the Strathcona Fiord map area (2141A) onto this map area west of the head of Vendom Fiord. Other exposures are found and suspected on high-level gravel benches found north and east of Makinson Inlet. Occurrences of uncoalified wood and peat are diagnostic features of these deposits. In most areas, Pliocene beds are disconformably overlain by Quaternary gravels. There has been no attempt to map out the true combined extent of either, except where mapping of Paleogene and older bedrock is precluded by the excessive thickness and lateral continuity of the younger deposits.
7. The inset map, (see Figure 3) of an area north of the head of Makinson Inlet, illustrates locally unique geological features relating to the tectonic and depositional history of southeastern Ellesmere Island in the Early Devonian and, especially, in the Paleogene. A regional angular unconformity, exposed along the west side of the inset area, places Lower Devonian Vendom Fiord Formation on various Lower and Upper Silurian units. This unconformity can be traced throughout the eastern half of the map area with the unconformity surface generally cutting downsection through progressively older strata in an easterly direction. Rapid local changes in thickness of some units, most notably expressed by the Goose Fiord Formation below the Vendom Fiord Formation, indicates that some major faults were likely active in the Early Devonian prior to Vendom Fiord deposition.

Key features of the inset map are geological relationships associated with the 'Split Lake' beds, a new informally named formation, here included in the Eureka Sound Group. These are coarse clastic sediments of late Paleocene and Eocene(?) age that lie with profound angular unconformity on various older Upper Paleocene Eureka Sound Group strata, and on Cambrian strata in the north. There are westerly transported thrusts and folds in all of these Paleogene strata and the angular unconformity surface itself has been folded. Exposures are especially noteworthy near the middle of the inset map. Compressive deformation structures do not affect Quaternary and Holocene sediments. Flat-lying Pliocene erosional remnants ('Braskeruds' beds) are tectonically elevated but otherwise undeformed.

Three facies belts of the 'Split Lake' beds can be mapped, with clast size ranging from boulder grade in the north to pebble and sand grade with coal in the south. Clast composition indicates local derivation from the granulite gneisses of southeastern Ellesmere Island. However, the facies belts suggest a north-to-south transport direction for Split Lake sediments during late Paleocene and Eocene time. Energetic Paleogene rivers draining highlands in the north and east is an interpretation that appears to mimic the currently active Holocene fluvial system: a fault-bounded valley with local alluvial fans feeding into a steep gradient, south-flowing, braid channel-braid bar complex.